

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1826.

[NUMBER 90.]

THE REFLECTOR.

THE INFLUENCE OF PIETY ON THE HAPPINESS OF LIFE.

"By Piety and Prayer seek the protection of the God of Heaven."

Whatever promotes and strengthens virtue; whatever calms and regulates the temper, is a source of happiness. Piety produces these effects in a remarkable degree. It inspires composure of spirit, mildness, and benignity; weakens the painful, and cherishes the pleasing emotions; and, by these means, carries on the life of a pious man in a smooth and placid tenor. Besides exerting this habitual influence on the mind, piety opens a field of enjoyments, to which the vicious are entire strangers; enjoyments the more valuable, as they peculiarly belong to retirement, when the world leaves us; and to adversity, when it becomes our foe. These are the true seasons for which every wise man would most wish to provide some hidden store of comforts. For let him be placed in the most favourable situation which the human state admits, the world can neither always amuse him, nor always shield him from distress. There will be many hours of vacuity and many of dejection, in his life. If he be a stranger to God and to Piety, how dreary will the gloom of solitude often prove? With what oppressive weight will sickness, disappointment, or old age fall upon his spirits. But for those pensive periods the pious man has a relief prepared. From the tiresome repetition of the common varieties of life, or from the painful corrosion of its cares and sorrows, piety transports him into a new region, and surrounds him there with such objects, as are the most fitted to cheer the dejection, to calm the tumults, and to heal the wounds of his heart. If the world has been empty and delusive, it gladdens him with the prospect of a higher and better order of things, about to arise. If men have been ungrateful and base it displays before him the faithfulness of that Supreme God, who, though every other friend fail, will never forsake him. Let us consult our experience, and we shall find that the greatest sources of inward joy, are the exercise of love directed towards a deserving object, and the exercise of hope terminating on some high and assured happiness. Both these are supplied by piety; and therefore we have no reason to be surprised, if, on some occasions, it fills the hearts of good men with a satisfaction not to be expressed. To thee, O piety! we owe the highest improvement of our nature, and much of the enjoyment of our life. Thou art the support of our virtue, and the rest of our souls, in this turbulent world. Thou comesth the thoughts. Thou callest the passions. Thou exaltest the heart. Thy communications and thine only, are imparted to the low, no less than to the high; to the poor, as well as to the rich.

There is nothing in the religion of Jesus unreasonably to disorder the decencies of life:—it says to the tradesman, "Abide with God in your calling;" to the lazy professor, who is sponging on the alms of the church, "If any will not work neither shall he eat;" to the gospel vagrants, shall I call them? "Be not idle tatters and busy-bodies, speaking what ye ought not;"—it says to those females who are constantly attending meetings, and hearing favorite preachers, while their husbands are disregarded, and their children in rags, "Go home." It says to those who go into the villages to teach, while their wives sit at home in neglect, and their children are running wild about the fields, or in the streets, "Go home, rule well your own house; train up your children in the way they should go." He that is not relatively godly is not really so. A man who is bad at home, is bad throughout; and this reminds me of a wise reply of Whitfield to the question, "Is such a one a good man?" "How should I know that? I never lived with him."

SICKNESS. Sickness is a sort of early old age; it teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with the thoughts of a future, better than a thousand volumes of philosophers and divines. It gives so warning a concussion to those props of our vanity, our strength and youth, that we think of fortifying ourselves within, when there is so little dependance upon our outward works. Youth at the very best is but a betrayer of human life in a gentler and smoother manner than age: 'tis like a stream that nourishes a plant upon a bank, and causes it to flourish and blossom to the sight, but at the same time is undermining it at the root in secret. ***** When I reflect what an inconsiderable little atom every single man is, with respect to the whole creation, methinks 'tis a shame to be concerned at the removal of such a trivial animal as I am. The morning after my exit, the sun will rise as bright as ever, the flowers smell as sweet, the plants spring as green, the world will proceed in its old course; people will laugh as heartily and marry as fast, as they were used to do. The memory of man (as it is elegantly expressed in the Book of Wisdom) passeth away as the remembrance of a guest that tarrieth but one day.—Pope.

Whatever we ardently wish to gain, we must in the same degree be afraid to lose, and fear and pleasure cannot dwell together.

ORIGIN OF TYTHES. A certain woman found by the way side perishing with cold and hunger, a lamb. She had pity upon the lamb, and took it into her house, and nursed it, and brought it again to life.—And it came to pass that the lamb grew up and was a goodly ewe, and had a large fleece.—And the poor woman sheared the ewe, when, lo! the priest came unto the woman, and said—The first fruits of every thing belong unto the Lord; and I must have the wool. The woman said—It is hard. The priest said—It is written, and so he took the wool. And it came to pass that soon after, the ewe yeanned and brought forth a lamb; when, lo! the chief priest came again unto the woman, and said—The firstling of every flock belongeth unto the Lord; I must have the lamb. The woman said—It is hard. The priest said—It is written, and he took the lamb. And when it came to pass that the woman found she could make no profit from her ewe, she killed and dressed it; when lo! the chief priest came again unto her, and took a leg, a loin, and a shoulder for a burnt offering. And it came to pass that the poor woman was exceeding wroth, because of the robbery, and she said unto the chief priest—Curse on the ewe, O that I had never meddled therewith. And the chief priest straightway said unto her—Whatsoever is cursed belongeth unto the Lord; so he took the remainder of the mutton, which he and the Levites ate for their supper.

THE REPOSITORY.

"JAN SCHALKEN'S THREE WISHES." A DUTCH LEGEND.

At a small village in Dutch Flanders, there is still shown the site of a hut which was an object of much attention whilst it stood, on account of a singular legend that relates to its first inhabitant, a kind-hearted fellow, who depended on his boat for subsistence, and his own happy disposition for cheerfulness, during every hardship and privation. Thus the story goes:—One dark and stormy night in winter, as Jan Schalken was sitting with his good-natured buxom wife by the fire, he was awakened from a transient doze by a knocking at the door of his hut. He started up, drew back the bolt, and a stranger entered. He was a tall man, but little could be distinguished either of his face or figure, as he wore a large dark cloak, which he had contrived to pull over his head, after the fashion of a cowl. "I am a poor traveller, (said the stranger,) and want a night's lodging. Will you grant it to me?" "Aye, to be sure, (replied Schalken,) but I am afraid your cheer will be but sorry. Had you come sooner you might have fared better. Sit down, however, and eat of what is left." The traveller took him at his word, and in a short time afterwards retired to his humble sleeping place. In the morning, as he was about to depart, he advanced towards Schalken, and giving him his hand, thus addressed him:—"It is needless for you, my good friend, to know who I am; but of this be assured, that I can and will be grateful; for when the rich and the powerful turned me last night from their inhospitable gates, you welcomed me as man should welcome man and looked with an eye of pity on the desolate traveller in the storm. I grant you three wishes. Be they what they may, those wishes shall be gratified." Now Schalken certainly did not put much faith in these promises, but still he thought it the safest plan to make trial of them; and accordingly, began to consider how he should fix his wishes. Jan was a man who had few or no ambitious views; and was contented with the way of life in which he had been brought up. In fact, he was so well satisfied with his situation, that he had not the least inclination to lose a single day of his laborious existence; but on the contrary, had a very sincere wish of adding a few years to those which he was destined to live. This gave rise to wish the first. "Let my wife and myself live (he said) fifty years longer than nature has designed." "It shall be done," cried the stranger. Whilst Schalken was puzzling his brain for a second wish, he bethought him that a pear tree, which was in his little garden, had been frequently despoiled of its fruit, to the no small detriment of the said tree, and grievous disappointment of its owner. "For my second wish, grant that whoever climbs my pear tree shall not have power to leave it until my permission be given." This was also assented to. Schalken was a sober man, and liked to sit down and chat with his wife of an evening; but she was a bustling body, and often jumped up in the midst of a conversation that she had only heard ten or twelve times, to scrub the table or set their clay platters in order. Nothing disturbed him so much as this, and he was determined, if possible, to prevent a repetition of the nuisance. With this object in view, he approached close to the stranger, and in a low whisper told him his third and last wish: that whoever sat in a particular chair in his hut, should not be able to move out of it until it should please him so to order. This wish was agreed to by the traveller, who after many greetings departed on his way. Years passed, and his last two wishes had been fully gratified by often detaining thieves in his tree, and his wife on her chair. The time was approaching when the

promise of longevity would be falsified or made manifest. It happened that the birth-days of the fisherman and his wife were the same. They were sitting together on the evening of the day that made him 79 and Mietje 73 years of age, when the moon that was shining through the window of the hut seemed suddenly to be extinguished, and the stars rushed down the dark clouds and lay glaring on the surface of the ocean, over which was spread an unnatural calmness, although the skies appeared to be mastered by the winds, and were heaving onward, with their mighty waves of clouds. Birds dropped dead from the boughs, and the foliage of the trees turned to a pale red. All seemed to prognosticate the approach of death: and in a few minutes after sure enough he came. He was, however, very different from all that the worthy couple had heard or fancied of him. He was certainly rather thin, and had very little colour, but he was well dressed, and his deportment was that of a gentleman. Bowing very politely to the ancient pair, he told them he merely came to give notice that by right they should have belonged to him on that day, but a fifty year's respite was granted, and when that period had expired he should visit them again. He then walked away, and the moon, and the stars, and the waters regained their natural appearance. For the next fifty years every thing passed on as quietly as before; but as the time drew nigh for the appointed advent of Death, Jan became thoughtful, and he felt no pleasure at the idea of the anticipated visit.—The day arrived, and Death came preceded by the same horrors as on the former occasion. "Well, good folks, (said he,) you now can have no objection to accompany me; for assuredly you have hitherto been highly privileged, and have lived long enough." The old dame wept and clung feebly to her husband, as if she feared they were to be divided, after passing away from the earth on which they had dwelt so long and so happily together. Poor Schalken also looked very downcast, and moved after death but slowly. As they passed by Jan's garden, he turned to take a last look at it when a sudden thought struck him. He called to Death and said, "Sir, allow me to propose something to you.—Our journey is a long one, and we have no provisions: I am too infirm, or I would climb yonder pear tree, and take a stock of its best fruit with us; you are active and obliging, and will, I am sure, Sir, get it for us." Death, with great condescension, complied, and ascending the tree, gathered a great number of pears, which he threw down to old Schalken and his wife. At length he determined upon descending, but to his surprise and apparent consternation, discovered that he was immovable; nor would Jan allow him to leave the tree until he had given them the promise of living another half century.

They jogged on in the old way for fifty years more, and Death came at the day.—He was by no means so polite as he had formerly been, for the trick that Schalken had put upon him offended his dignity, and hurt his pride not a little. "Come, Jan, (said he,) you used me scurvily the other day, [Death thinks but very little of fifty years!] and I am now determined to lose no time—come."

Jan was sitting at his table, busily employed in writing, when Death entered.—He raised his head sorrowfully, and the pen trembled in his hand as he thus addressed him:—"I confess that my former conduct towards you merits blame, but I have done with such knaveries now, and have learnt to know that life is of little worth, and that I have seen enough of it.—Still, before I quit this world, I should like to do all the good I can, and was engaged when you arrived in making a will, that a poor lad, who has been always kind to us, may receive this hut and my boat. Suffer me but to finish what I have begun, and I shall cheerfully follow wherever you may lead. Pray sit down; in a few minutes my task will be ended." Death, thus appealed to, could refuse no longer, and seated himself in a chair, from which he found it as difficult to rise as he had formerly to descend from the pear tree. His liberation was bought at the expense of an additional fifty years, at the end of which period, and exactly on their birth-day, Jan Schalken and wife died quietly in their bed, and the salt water flowed freely in the little village, in which they had lived long enough to be considered the father and mother of all its inhabitants.

NEW MODE OF COURTING. At the Lehigh county (Penn.) sessions on the 1st ult. Daniel Klein was indicted for assault and battery upon Miss Maria Rau. The prisoner appeared to be a Swiss or Frenchman, aged about forty, and was six feet in height. When asked by the court what he had to say in extenuation of his conduct, he in broken English, told a long and rather curious tale. He stated that he had not come into this wooden country for land or money, but to get himself a wife. He had resolved when twelve years of age, that no minister should ever marry him, but that the ceremony should be performed in open court before all the people. He had been all over Europe and the United States, and never before he saw Miss Rau, met with a lady that in every point of view, he liked so well as he did her, and he was resolved to marry her. He was at work in a distillery for Mr. Keyser, and had just been

showing a Dutchman how to make yeast, when on going home, he entered the house, and struck the fair Miss Maria with his fist, and so enraged her as to bring him to court, that he might there carry his long conceived plan into execution, to make the matter up with her by marrying her. He had already been in prison four months.

Miss Maria did not seem to relish the prospect of matrimonial life with such a partner; and such exhibitions of the tokens of his affection. The court after giving him a suitable reprimand, ordered him to be imprisoned for 60 days, pay the costs, &c. and stand committed. When the sentence was pronounced upon him, he made a low bow to the court, and said—"Gentlemen Judges, I honour your judgment."

The following curious statistical account is given in the CASSEL ALMANACK for the year 1826: The 100 most populous cities on the globe are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,900 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,574,000; Hankschen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congee-Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,300; Wuts Chani, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,800; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,726; Su Ischen, 500,000; Houng Ischen, 500,000; &c. &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 193,000, and the last, Bristol, 87,800. Among the 100 cities, three contain more than a million; nine from half a million to one million; 23 from 200,000 to 500,000; 56 from 1 to 200,000—6 from 87 to 100,000. Of these 100 cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe; of which, 4 are in Germany, 4 in France, 5 in Italy, 8 in England; 3 in Spain, 5 in Africa, and 5 in America. A list of the population of 94 states is given; the following is an extract:—China, 264,500,000; British Empire, 136,500,000; Russia, 59,000,000; Japan, 40,500,000; France, 31,500,000; Austria, 30,000,000; Turkish Empire, 24,500,000; Anam, 23,000,000; Spain, 15,000,000; Morocco, 15,000,000; Persia, 13,500,000; Afghanistan, 12,800,000; Low Countries, 12,800,000; Burmese, 12,000,000; Corea, 12,000,000; Thibet, 12,000,000; Prussia, 11,370,000; U. States, 10,645,000; Naples, 7,508,000; Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Liechtenstein contains the smallest number of inhabitants out of the 94 States, having only 3,500 inhabitants.

THE BIRCH BR. A person residing at a short distance from this city had occasion to employ a labourer in his garden, who undertook to execute the job at a price which proved wholly inadequate to the work.—The poor man made an application for some drink, and the lady of the house, in the absence of her husband, compassionately gave him cider. When this came to the ears of the worthy individual who hired him, he actually deducted the value of the cider from the amount of the labourer's pittance. When this was done the poor fellow turned the tables upon his heartless employer, by laying an information against him for selling cider without a license, and he was accordingly fined in the full penalties. [Bristol, Eng. Journ.]

THE QUAKER'S GREAT COAT. Dr. Chovet, an eminent physician, and celebrated for his wit, was once on his way to visit a patient in the lower part of the city, when he was overtaken by a shower of rain. He stopped into the house of Mr. F—, a Quaker, with whom he was intimate, and asked him for the loan of his great coat, umbrellas being at that time almost unknown in Philadelphia. Mr. F— told him he would lend it, provided he would agree to one condition. "Well, (said the doctor,) what is the condition?" "Why, doctor, all that I shall require of thee is, that thou wilt promise not to swear during the time thou hast my coat on." "A d—d hard condition," replied the doctor, "but as I am in a hurry, and do not wish to get wet, I agree to it." The coat was then handed to him, he put it on, and pursued his way to his patient. The next day, when he returned it, he was asked by Mr. F—, (who was noticed for his mendacity as the doctor was for his profanity,) whether he had fulfilled the condition? "Why, yes," said the doctor, "but I would sooner consent to be wet to the skin than to put on a coat of yours again, for during the whole time I had it on, I never in all my life felt such a d—d tick for lying."

An American captain was once challenged by a French officer at St. Domingo to fight him a single combat. The Yankee skipper had been formerly a South Sea whaler, and, curious to relate, he took the field with his harpoon in his hand, accompanied with his mate, as a second; to the harpoon was fastened several fathoms of line. The Frenchman was punctual to his appointment, but was soon calmed by the words and gestures of his enemy; for, said the American skipper to his mate, brandishing his fish-gig, "Jack, when I strike the Frenchman, you stand by to play him."

The wife of a sea-faring man who was not very proficient in orthography or punctuation, soon after her husband's departure from home on a foreign voyage, sent to her minister, a note in the following words:—"A man going to see his wife desires prayers for his safe return." The clergyman read it as it was written, to the no small amusement of the congregation.

Laws of the State of Maine.

AN ACT providing for the organization of towns destitute of Town Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That in any town, not organized by the choice of town officers, or in any town which may have been so organized, but shall be destitute of town officers, qualified to call town meetings, any Justice of the Peace, for the county in which such town shall be, may, on application, made to him in writing, by five or more of the inhabitants of such town, qualified to vote in town affairs, issue his warrant, to come one of such applicants, directing him, that, in manner by law prescribed for notifying town meetings, he notify the inhabitants of such town, qualified as aforesaid, to meet at such time and place, as may be in such warrant appointed, for the choice of such town officers, as towns are by law empowered to elect.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT altering the terms of the Court of Common Pleas in Lincoln County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, from and after the fourth Tuesday of April next, the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Lincoln, shall be held annually at Wiscasset, on the fourth Tuesday of December; at Warren, on the fourth Tuesday of April, and at Popsham, on the fourth Tuesday of August, instead of the terms now established by law.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT to establish the times of holding the Courts of Sessions in the County of Penobscot.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, from and after the passing of this Act, the Court of Sessions, within and for the county of Penobscot, shall be held at Bangor, on the first Tuesdays in April and September, and on the second Tuesdays in December, annually, instead of being held at the times now established by law.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

An additional ACT respecting Executors, Administrators and Guardians, and the conveyance of Real Estate in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That in all cases where the Supreme Judicial Court is now authorized to license and empower Executors, Administrators, Guardians or other persons, to make sale of Real Estate at public auction, they may likewise authorize and empower them to make sales, from time to time, at private sale, if it shall satisfactorily appear to said Court, that the interest of all concerned requires a private sale. And where said lands are situated in different counties, said Court sitting in either of said counties, may authorize the sale of the whole, or any part of said land, situated in any other county or counties, either at public or private sale, as they may think proper.

[Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1826.]

AN ACT making further provision for legal process.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That if in any action pending in any Court, for the recovery of any lands or tenements, any surveyor appointed by such Court, to run the lines of any premises in question, shall make return that he is prevented by force, menaces or fear, from performing the duties of his appointment, the Court, or any one of the Justices thereof, may, at their discretion, issue a warrant to the Sheriff of the county, commanding him, with suitable aid and assistance, to cause opposition to such surveyor, in the execution of the said duties, to be prevented or suppressed. And the powers of the Sheriff, under such warrant, and the duties and liabilities of all who may be required to aid and assist him, shall be the same as are required and provided, in the seventh section of "An Act defining the general powers and duties, and regulating the office of Sheriffs and Constables."

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT to exempt certain goods and chattels from attachment and execution, and from distress for taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, all produce of farms, of every kind, while standing and growing, and until the same shall have been harvested, and corn and grain necessary and sufficient for the sustenance of a debtor and his family, not exceeding thirty bushels; also, all the interest any debtor may have in one pew in any meeting-house, where he and his family do stately worship, shall be exempt from attachment, execution and distress.

[Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act for the settlement of certain equitable claims arising in real actions."

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That in all actions, which may be brought for the recovery of any lands and tenements, the premises demanded shall be so defined and described in the declaration, that the defendant may know, with reasonable certainty, what lands and tenements are demanded; otherwise the Court, before whom any such action shall be pending, shall on motion of the defendant, direct a nonsuit against the defendant, with costs of suit; unless they shall, for sufficient reasons, see fit on equitable terms, to order an amendment.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That in the actions aforesaid, a plea of the general issue shall not be taken, as an admission by the defendant, that he has possession of the premises demanded, or that he withholds the same from the defendant. And the Jury shall, on the evidence, consider, not only the question of title, but whether the defendant holds possession of the same, or any part thereof, and return their verdict accordingly.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That if, in any such action, an issue in law shall be determined by the Court in favour of the defendant, the parties respectively shall be entitled to all the privileges respecting the increased value of the premises, by virtue of improvements, and the value of the premises without the improvements, which are in the Act to which this is additional, provided in cases where the Jury try the cause, and find a verdict for the defendant.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That, in any such action, the defendant may consent to the defendant's recovery of any certain part of the demanded premises, and offer and give notice of the same in open Court; which notice shall be entered on the record: And if the defendant consent thereto, judgment shall be rendered on such consent, in the same manner, as on a verdict in favour of the defendant for such part recovered; and in favour of the defendant for the residue. But if the defendant shall not consent to the said offer, and shall not recover judgment for any other part of the premises demanded,

ed, than shall have been offered, in manner aforesaid, he shall not recover costs after the entering of such notice on the record; but the defendant shall from that time recover his costs and have a separate judgment for the same.

[Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings."

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That if in any action, before the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, it shall appear, that an investigation of accounts, or an examination of vouchers is necessary, for the purposes of Justice between the parties, the Court may, on the motion of either party, if made within the first four days of the term at which the action is entered, or afterwards, with the consent of both parties, appoint an auditor or auditors to state the accounts between the parties; and the duty of auditors, so appointed, shall be to arrange the items of the accounts depending, consider the principles on which they depend, and examine the vouchers offered in their support, and as far as convenient, to note the same in their statement; and make report to the Court, as soon as may be, for the purpose of aiding the Court in their direction of the cause. And if the parties agree that the auditor or auditors shall have power to examine witnesses and depositions, according to the principles of law, such power shall be expressed in the rule certifying their appointment; and in that case, their report shall be submitted to the Jury, to be by them considered, in connection with all other evidence adduced; and the Court shall allow a meet compensation to the auditor or auditors, for parties and witnesses in like manner as in reference under a rule of Court; and witnesses shall be under the same obligations, when legally summoned, to attend and testify before auditors, as before arbitrators or referees. And unless witnesses shall certify, under their hands in writing, their travel and attendance, in order that the same may be put on file and made up in the taxation of the costs of the party at whose request they have attended before any auditor, arbitrators, referees, Justice of the Peace, or other Court, they shall not be entitled to demand and recover their fees of said party.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the thirteenth section of "An Act respecting executors, administrators, and guardians, and the conveyance of real estate in certain cases," be, and the same are extended to all agreements in writing, signed by the testator or intestate, to convey any real estate, which he or she was prevented by death from completing; and whenever any real estate mentioned in the sixth section of said Act, shall not be necessary for the payment of debts, legacies, annuities or charges of administration, the same may be divided and distributed according to the rule of distribution provided in said section, by a committee to be appointed by the Judge of Probate, having jurisdiction of the settlement of such estate, directing like proceedings to be had as in the case of the division of the real estate of any deceased person, and of which he died seized, among his or her heirs or devisees; or said Judge of Probate having determined it to be most for the benefit of the parties in interest, may license and authorize the administrator or executor of such estate to make sale and conveyance of the same in like manner, as of such real estate for the payment of debts, legacies, annuities, or charges of administration, and shall order distribution of the proceeds thereof as personal estate among the heirs or devisees.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Supreme Judicial Court shall have original and concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas, in all actions between town and town.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That any party aggrieved at the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in any action, real or personal, in which an issue has been joined, and which was originally commenced in said Court, may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be held in the County, where such judgment shall be rendered; and the appellant shall recognize, with sufficient surety or securities, in such sum as the Court may direct, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all such costs as may be awarded against him in said suit after such appeal. And, if the plaintiff shall appeal, and on the final judgment, shall not recover greater debt or damages than were rendered for him in the Court of Common Pleas, the defendant shall recover against him such costs, as may arise after the appeal, and shall have his execution for the same accordingly. And if the defendant shall appeal, and the debt or damage recovered by the Plaintiff in the Court of Common Pleas, shall be reduced, he shall recover his costs which may arise after the appeal. And if the appellant shall fail to enter his appeal in the Supreme Judicial Court, the same Court may render such judgment for the appellee, as justice may require.

SECT. 5. That no stipulation, made by the parties in the pleadings, shall be allowed, except in real actions, actions of replevin, and trespass *quare clausum fregit*, actions where the title to real estate comes in question, complaints for dowry, actions between towns, and in all other personal actions, in which the debt or damages demanded, exceed the sum of one hundred dollars; but the Supreme Judicial Court may order a replender, or amendments, upon such terms and conditions, as to them appears reasonable.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever a review is granted by the Supreme Judicial Court, and the plaintiff fails to enter the same at the next term thereof, the entry of such action of review may be allowed at the second term of said Court, holden after said review is granted; and the plaintiff shall be authorized to prosecute the same to final judgment.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall be indicted, for any capital offence, at any term, holden by one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, such Justice is hereby authorized to cause the person, so indicted, to be arraigned before the Court holden by him as aforesaid, and to render judgment, and to pronounce the sentence of the law, if the person arraigned shall voluntarily plead guilty; and if the person indicted shall plead not guilty to such indictment, such Justice after designating counsel for the prisoner, and doing all things necessary and proper, preparatory for the trial, and assigning a day therefor, shall give notice to one or both of the other Justices of said Court, that he or they may attend the Court, at the same term, on the day assigned for the trial.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That tenants in common, tenants claiming under a common ancestor, or of them, may join or sever in petitions for partition, and in writs of entry, or writs of right. And whenever they join, and either of the petitioners or demandants shall die, the Court, in which the petition or action may be pending, may allow the petition or writ to be so amended, as that the same may proceed to trial in the name of the survivors, for his or their share or shares.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That the twenty-fifth section of the Act to which this is additional, and the fourth and seventh sections of an Act to establish a Court of Common Pleas, passed on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, be, and hereby are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 8, 1826.]

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The accession of NICHOLAS I. to the throne of the Russians is fully confirmed. The official documents lately received give some of the intimacies which induced the Heir Apparent, CONSTANTINE, to resign his birthright. The event is every where considered as singularly extraordinary, and wholly unexpected. What the effect of this arrangement will be in Russia, and on the order of things in Europe, time only can unfold. The new Emperor had promised to tread in the paths of his deceased brother; but sovereigns are not always masters of their wills.

It appears further, that the above change was not bloodless, although the loss of lives, and the extent of the tumult in the Russian capital, were said to be exaggerated in the first reports. At the last dates tranquillity had apparently been restored; and the abdication of CONSTANTINE appeared to be spontaneous and sincere. He is stated to have taken the oath of fealty to his brother, and to have announced his accession to the throne with heart-felt pleasure and exultation; and to have claimed nothing for what he had surrendered—his brother having not only been proclaimed as Emperor of all the Russias, but King of Poland! When will wonders cease?

The new order of things in Europe excited ardent speculation, and appeared in some degree to lessen the confidence of the capitalists in the permanency of the general peace.

There was no news from Greece of any official stamp.—The Egyptian Commanders were said to be making vigorous preparations for the recommencement of offensive operations; and the hopes of the friends of Greece appeared to be fading. They had some expectation of finding a deliverer of the Greeks in Constantine; but have very little in Nicholas.—*Bost. Cent.*

DIRECT FROM SMYRNA. By an arrival at Boston from Smyrna, advices to the 9th December have been received. They mention what has before been known, that Ibrahim Pacha had marched to Patras, to embark for Missolonghi with the bulk of his army, leaving 2000 men at Navarino, 1000 at Modon, and 5000 at Tripolizza.—That his army, exclusive of certain garrisons, amounted to 30,000 regulars and irregulars, not including the numerous followers of the army.—That after reducing the fortress of Missolonghi, which the Smyrnians think to be certain, he was to pass through Livadia and Attica, and to complete his triumph by the capture of the only remaining Greek garrisons in the Morea—those of Corinth, Malvoisie and Napoli, leaving the Turkish fleet to invest Hydra, Spezia, and the other Greek Islands.—That it was considered by the Greek Government, that the fate of their cause would be decided at Missolonghi: and that the Greek insurgents had been driven from Candia, and had taken refuge in the small island of Cabalusa, in the vicinity. It appears, however, that the Greeks had again taken Salona, situated near the Gulf of Lepanto. It will be noticed that the above are Smyrna accounts, and that their writers are generally wholesale dealers.—*Id.*

The Empire of Brazil has been acknowledged by the Emperor of Austria, and the Marquis de Silva, the Brazilian Ambassador, formally received at Vienna. The Empress of Brazil is a daughter of the Austrian Emperor.

Abdication of CONSTANTINE, and Accession of NICHOLAS to the Russian Throne, confirmed.

[From the London Courier of Jan. 13, 1825.]

PETERSBURGH, Dec. 26.

Whereas his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has declared that he will resolutely adhere to his former abdication of the Imperial Crown, the Grand Duke NICHOLAS has, to-day, ascended the Throne of the Russian Empire, and all the proper Authorities and the different divisions of the Army, have taken the oath of Fidelity to his IMPERIAL MAJESTY. In reference to this important event, the following Imperial Manifesto has appeared:—

MANIFESTO.

By the Grace of God, NICHOLAS I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias—

In the grief of our heart, amidst the general pain which oppresses us, our Imperial House and our Beloved Country, we can only bend before the impetuous decrees of the Almighty, and we can only seek for strength and consolation with Him. It has pleased Him to call before Him the Emperor ALEXANDER I. of glorious memory, and we all have lost a Father, a Ruler, who, during 25 years, was the happiness of Russia, and of us.

When, on the 27th Nov. the information of this disastrous event reached us, we hastened, even in this moment of the most acute grief, to fulfil a sacred duty, and, listening only to the dictates of our hearts, we rendered the oath of fidelity to our elder brother, the Cesarowitch Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, as legitimate Heir to the Russian Throne in virtue of primogeniture.

Scarcely had we discharged this sacred duty when we were apprised by the Senate that there had been deposited in their hands, on the 15th October, 1823, a letter, with the seal of the deceased Emperor, and with the superscription in the own hand-writing of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY: "To be preserved by the Senate until my further commands; in case of my death, however, this packet is to be opened, in an Extraordinary Sitting, before any other act is proceeded in;" that this most gracious command has been complied with, and that the following documents were contained in the packet:—

1. A letter of the Cesarowitch Grand Duke Constantine, dated 14th January, 1823, addressed to his Majesty the deceased Emperor, by virtue of which his Imperial Highness renounces the succession to the throne, belonging to him by primogeniture.

2. A manifesto, dated Aug. 16, 1823, bearing the autograph signature of his Imperial Majesty, whereby his Majesty, after the ratification of the Deed of Abdication of Cesarowitch Grand Duke Constantine, establishes that we, the next in age, are Heir to the Crown, according to the fundamental laws of the Empire.

We were further informed that documents of the same tenor had been deposited with the directing Church of the Ascension at Moscow.

These informations could not alter our resolution, once taken. We observed in these documents only a renunciation of his Imperial Highness during the life of the Emperor, and confirmed by the consent of his Imperial Majesty; but we had neither the wish, nor the right, to consider this abdication, which when it took place was not proclaimed publicly, and had not received the power of a law, as irrevocable. We would manifest by this our veneration of the first fundamental Law of our Country, and of the unalterable order of succession, and faithful to the oath we had taken, we insisted that the whole Empire should follow our example.

Under these momentous circumstances it was not our intention to dispute the validity of the resolution pronounced by his Imperial Highness, much less was it our intention to bring ourselves in opposition to the will of the deceased Emperor, our common father and benefactor, which will always remain sacred to us. We endeavored solely to protect the law, regulating the succession to the throne, from every infringement, to show the purity of our sentiments, and not to leave our beloved country one single moment in uncertainty, respecting its legitimate sovereign.

This resolution, taken with a pure conscience, and before God the Almighty, was blessed and approved by her Majesty the Empress Maria, our much beloved Mother.

Meanwhile the mournful account of the decease of his Majesty had reached Warsaw, direct from Taganrok, on the 25th November, and consequently two days prior to its being received here. Firm in his resolution, the Cesarowitch Grand Duke Constantine confirmed the same on the following day, by two Acts, dated 26th November, and commissioned to our beloved brother, the Grand Duke Michael, to carry them to us. These Acts consisted in:—

1. A letter to her Majesty the Empress, our much beloved Mother, in which his Imperial Highness renews his former resolution, supports it by the copy of a rescript of the deceased Emperor, dated the 22 February, 1823, and serving as an answer to the Act of Abdication, and finally renounces solemnly all his claims to the throne, and recognised the same as transferred to us and our successors, according to the appointments contained in the fundamental Law of the Succession.

2. A letter directed to us, wherein his Imperial Highness, anew, declares his former resolution gives us the title of Imperial Majesty, and reserves for himself, only the former one or Cesarowitch, and calls himself the most faithful of our subjects.

However decisive these acts were, and although they proved to ocular demonstration that the resolution of his Imperial Highness was irrevocably fixed, yet our own sentiments, and the situation of affairs, induced us to defer the publication of the aforesaid Acts, until the will of his Imperial Highness with reference to the oath taken by us and the whole empire should be declared.

Whereas we have now also received on the part of his Imperial Highness this last declaration of his will, we communicate the same to our subjects, accompanying it by the following documents:—

1. The letter of his Imperial Highness the Cesarowitch Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to the deceased Emperor ALEXANDER.

2. The answer of his Imperial Majesty.

3. The Manifesto of the deceased Emperor which confirms the Abdication of his Imperial Highness, and recognises us as successor to the throne.

4. The letter of his Imperial Highness to her Majesty the Empress, our much beloved Mother.

5. The letter of his Imperial Highness directed to us.

In conformity with all these documents, and with the fundamental law of the Empire regarding the order of succession—full of veneration for the impetuous decrees of a guiding Providence—we now ascend the throne of our ancestors, the throne of the Empire of all the Russias, as well as the thrones inseparable therefrom—that of the kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Finland, and command,

1. That the oath of allegiance be rendered to us and to the heir of our throne, the Grand Duke ALEXANDER, Imperial Highness, our much beloved Son.

2. That the period of our ascension to the throne, be calculated from the 13th November, 1825.

Finally, we call upon all our faithful subjects to join us in fervent prayers to the Almighty, that he will grant us strength to bear the burden he has, in his Divine Providence, laid upon us, that he may preserve in us the firm resolution to live solely for our beloved country and to tread in the footsteps of the Monarch whom we now deplore.

May our reign be nothing but a continuation of his, and may we fulfil all the wishes for Russia's happiness, which animated him, whose sacred memory shall preserve in us the endeavor and the hope, to merit the blessing of Heaven, and the love of our people.

Done in our Imperial Residence, St. Petersburg, the 12th December, in the year of Salvation, 1825, and First of our Reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

WANDERING FEMALE. The Rutland (Vt.) Herald states that the Female who was recently at Poultney, in a very pitiful state, was in Rutland on the 5th inst. Soon after she was noticed, she divested herself of every article of clothing before any one could get to her, and in this situation, with her clothes under her arm, she passed across the main street into a house occupied by Mr. Jonathan Barrett, where she was persuaded to put on her clothes and take some refreshment. She calls her name Charlotte Martin—says her father is a shoemaker—that he lived in Norwich—that she was the eldest of seven children—had lived with her uncle—had a sister whose name was Electa—often spoke of and called the name of King Foster, as a favorite or lover—but is probable that very little dependence can be placed upon her statements. She appears to be about 20 or 25 years of age. The previous notice of this unfortunate Female has met the eye of an anxious parent in Pawtuxet, (R. I.) from whom a daughter has fled answering the description of this person.

It is stated, that not long since, on Leaf River Mississippi, while a planter was from home and his wife and five children sleeping in a room which had but one door, and no window, the house took fire, and that when the lady awoke, the only passage, by which escape could have been effected, was then filled with flames. In this horrid situation, she embraced the youngest of the children and rushed through the consuming element, but such was her consternation, and she was so burnt, that the child was lost. The unfortunate woman ran to the nearest neighbour's a mile distant, and expired. The house and five children were all consumed.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1826.
A PROBATE COURT will be holden at the Probate Office, in this village, on Tuesday next.

AN APOLOGY. We have exposed ourselves to the jest and censure of an anonymous writer in the *Lincoln Intelligencer*, in making a few remarks on the prevailing epidemic, a few weeks since. But, judging from the talent and ability which is displayed in the communication, we are led to think that it can be no other than the most grave, discriminating and JUDICIOUS Editor of the *Intelligencer* himself—for we have feared that

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle, like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dressed in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
As who should say, I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!"

And, we are ready to acknowledge to this "venerable knight of the quill," that we are quite as willing to be considered "ab-original" and "shallow imitator," as we should to carry on our face evident marks that we were of a mongrel breed—or to be necessitated to visit two different continents to trace our pedigree. To be sure,

"Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;
But, let me play the fool:
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come;
And let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans."

We are very sorry, however, that the writer in the *Intelligencer* has told that we act as "Agent," although it is true; yet as we have been very cautious not to have it known, we can hardly forgive him in telling it to the world. In regard to the "gaunt figure" of the "agent" of the *Observer*, the writer has stretched the truth full three-fourths of an inch, in calling him "six feet six"—"but to err is human." And how can it be wondered at, that a man who possesses the most exalted talents and abilities, should make some little mistake, especially when he is treating of "ridiculous" and "ludicrous" subjects? But after all, we are fully satisfied and compensated for our trouble, if the "odd faces" we have made have brought a smile upon the countenance of this sage writer, who would have us believe that great men are always wise.

In the course of the past week we have received several papers from different parts of the country, with requests to "exchange;" with which we should very willingly comply if our pecuniary circumstances would admit. But as our exchange list is now quite large in proportion to our subscription, we are obliged to forego the pleasure of the proffered favours.

FIRE IN HALLOWELL. We learn by the *Kennebec Journal*, that a fire broke out in Hallowell, on Wednesday night of last week, which destroyed the Stores of Messrs. Martin & Woodbridge, J. O. Dummer, Timothy Moers, and the Hatter's Shop belonging to Mr. Elias Bond. The Paint Shop belonging to Mr. J. K. Gilman, was pulled down to prevent the fire from spreading. But little of the property destroyed was insured; consequently the loss will probably be considerable—which might have been saved to the owners, by the payment of a few dollars for insurance.

The last Legislature of this State authorized two Lotteries—one for the benefit of *Sullivan Bridge*, the other to encourage *Steam Navigation*. They have also prohibited the sale of all tickets in Lotteries not authorized in this State.

GENEROSITY. Mr. Jacob Wolfgang, of York County, (Penn.) who owned One Quarter of the ticket in the *Grand State Lottery of Maryland*, which drew the Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, after receiving his money at *Cohen's Office*, in Baltimore, generously presented one thousand dollars to the teamster, by whom he sent to purchase the ticket.

Town Officers in Norway—1826.
Town Clerk—Job Eastman.
Selectmen, Assessors & Overseers of the Poor—Uriah Holt, William Hobbs, and Levi Whitman.
Town Treasurer—Joshua Smith.
Town Agent—Henry Rust.
School Committee—Levi Whitman, Asa Danforth, Jonathan S. Millett, Uriah Holt, and Aaron Wilkins.
Constable & Collector of Taxes—James Crockett.

Town Officers in Canton—1826.
Town Clerk—Cornelius Holland.
Selectmen, Assessors & Overseers of the Poor—Joseph Coolidge, Jr. Josiah Bennett, and Thomas McCallister.
Town Treasurer—Joel Howard.
Constable & Collector of Taxes—John Kelsey.
Town Agent—Abiathar Austin.
Superintending School Committee—John Coolidge, Cyrus H. Coolidge, Cornelius Holland, and Asa Austin.

Town Officers in Waterford—1826.
Town Clerk—Charles Whitman.
Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor—Jonathan Plummer, Peter Geary, and Josiah Farrar.
Assessors—Samuel Plummer, Jonathan Houghton, and Levi Brown.
Constable and Collector—Henry Houghton.
Superintending School Committee—John A. Douglas, Nathaniel Howard, & Leander Gage.
Auditors of Accounts—Samuel Plummer, Daniel Green, and Daniel Brown.

The inhabitants voted not to choose a Town Agent for the succeeding year.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. BARTON.—Having frequently visited the Singing School kept during the winter past in Waterford, by Mr. SHERMAN HALL, of Weathersfield, (Vt.) a member of the Sophomore Class, of Dartmouth College, I cannot withhold this public expression of my gratification for the complete success which has attended the exertions of the Instructor, and thus fulfilled the most sanguine wishes of those who were instrumental in getting up the School.

Mr. HALL is a young gentleman, possessing a taste of the highest order in the science of Music; is a thorough master of every correct principle in the art of Singing, and possesses a faculty rarely to be found, of communicating instruction to his pupils.

The School was commenced on the 13th of December last, and continued thirteen weeks; during which it was kept three evenings each week. About forty scholars who were entirely ignorant of the first principles of music, began, at the commencement, to study the rudiments, and such was their rapid and unusual progress, that the Instructor was enabled, on the seventh Sabbath after beginning his course of tuition, to take them into the singing seats, where they have continued to perform every Sabbath since.

At first there was a degree of timidity, and apparently that want of self-confidence, so generally noticeable among learners in almost every branch of science; but those feelings appear now to have almost wholly subsided, and they perform with a taste and accuracy seldom equalled in a country town.

The School was projected upon the most economical plan, and such has been the attention and punctuality of every individual concerned, that nothing has served to interrupt the harmony which has happily prevailed throughout the course.

The bill for each Scholar who had become obligated to assist in defraying the expenses of the School, (for there were a large number admitted gratuitously,) was but one dollar and fourteen cents, including tuition, room, fire, &c.

The book used was the *Boston Handel and Haydn Collection*.—I was myself, at first, very averse to adapting this work in preference to that excellent and popular one, the *Bridgewater Collection*, knowing that the harmony of many of the tunes in the former had been altered, and as I supposed, adapted to the taste of particular individuals, members of a Society of that name in Boston. But I must confess that I have been happily disappointed. I am now perfectly satisfied that no alteration of tunes has taken place in the *Boston Handel and Haydn Collection* of Church Music, which are not accompanied with very great improvements.

The pupils of Mr. HALL'S School have learned perfectly, and are able to perform with accuracy and judgment, about sixty tunes besides five anthems, before entirely new to the old singers in town as well as the scholars, and never before sung here.

I understand that it is now contemplated to form a Singing Society, the members of which to consist of all those persons, male and female, who attended Mr. HALL'S School, in order to keep up the interest already excited in favour of the cultivation and improvement of Church Music in Waterford. This I sincerely hope will take place, and that such rules and regulations be adopted and observed by each individual member of the Society as permanently to secure the objects desired,—and I hope, also, that all those who have had the benefit of Mr. HALL'S instruction, will, (as they must be sensible that such a course can only render them more and more perfect in every interesting part of the Church service, as well as a very graceful accomplishment,) still continue to adorn the seats with their presence, and there, with hearts tuned to His praise,

"Break forth into singing—sing unto the LORD
A new song, sing unto the LORD and heartily rejoice
in the strength of our salvation."
LOVER OF MUSIC.

LIGHTNING. On Wednesday afternoon last, one of the chimneys attached to the dwelling-house of Capt. Thomas Cobbs, of this city, was struck and totally destroyed by lightning. After striking the chimney, the fluid descended into the parlour, where it entered a clock, and proceeded down the pendulum; and, strange as it may appear, notwithstanding the case was literally torn to pieces, the works received no injury nor suffered the least interruption, and are in operation at this time. Pictures and glass were broken, and bricks, and iron rods, tongs, &c. scattered all over the room. Although there were several ladies and children sitting in the same room, they fortunately received no other injury than a severe shock.
Raleigh Star, March 3.

Married.

In this town, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Ziba Thayer of Buckfield, to Miss Almira Fobes of the former place.

In Buckfield, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Austin Nelson to Miss Lura Thayer.

In Canton, by Cornelius Holland, Esq. Mr. David Hinkley, Jr. of Plantation No. 2, County of Penobscot, to Miss Betsy McCallister, of Canton.—Mr. Daniel Ludden to Miss Catherine Bennett, both of Canton.

Births.

Mrs. Spinning, of the town of Cato, lately presented her husband with four daughters at a birth, three of whom are doing well. This is industrious and thrifty spinning.

A woman at Buenos Ayres, aged 40, and after being 14 years without offspring, has lately presented her husband with four male children at a birth.

A lady in Jordan, (N. Y.) lately presented her husband with four children, three of which are in a promising state of health.

Died.

In this town, Mrs. Mary Pond, aged 80 years.

In Norway, on the 12th inst. Mr. David Frost, in the 84th year of his age.

In Otisfield, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Mary Reed, in the 84th year of her age.—She sustained through life an unblemished character. She was a worthy member of the Congregational Church, for rising of fifty years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, with the Spirit, from henceforth they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

In Raymond, on the 9th ult. after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. Lucy Kennard, wife of Mr. Elijah Kennard, and daughter of Mr. Zebeda Perry, of Norway.—Not a murmur was heard, nor a complaint uttered in all her sickness. She was perfectly resigned, and manifested the utmost composure to the will of Heaven.

In Castine, Bradshaw Hall, Esq. aged 48. He was unanimously elected Register of Deeds and Treasurer of the County of Hancock, and has also filled the offices of Town Clerk, and one of the Selectmen of Castine for a number of years.

In Middleton, (N. H.) on the 13th ult. Mr. Jonathan Buzzell, aged 65 years.—A truly worthy man.

In Bath, Mr. Elkanah Sprague.

In Chelsea, Abijah Hastings, Esq. an officer in the revolution, aged 98.

In Kingston, widow Deborah Prince, aged 93.

NOTICE.

THE Committee on Accounts against the town of Paris, will be in Session at the Office of S. Emery, Esq. on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all persons will please to exhibit their claims against the town for examination and allowance.

SETH MORSE,
LEVI STOWELL,
HENRY PRENTISS, } Committee on Accounts.
Paris, March 20, 1826. 90

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, somewhere betwixt Paris Court House and Britton's Mills, in Livermore, a small Sheep-Skin POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Justice Executions, which were principally issued by Jesse Stone or Israel Washburn, Esqrs.—Also containing several Notes of Hand which I had taken in settlement on some of said Executions, and some other papers of no value except to the subscriber.—Whoever will return said Pocket Book to me together with its contents, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of
HASTINGS STRICKLAND, Jr.
Deputy Sheriff.
Livermore, March 15, 1826. 90

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at Auction, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber on Monday the twenty-seventh of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—

1 MARE with foal;
1 two-year old COLT;
2 yoke of three-year old STEERS;
2 yoke of two-year old STEERS;
2 two-year old heifers, one of which is with calf;
4 yearling STEERS;
1 yearling HEIFER;
1 very likely SHOAT,
and several other articles.

TERMS OF SALE.—Under \$5, cash on delivery; under \$20, thirty days; over \$20, sixty days credit, with approved endorsed notes.

Buckfield, March 7, 1826. JOHN BROCK. 88

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of LUTHER PRATT, late of Paris, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris.—The sale to be on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house on the premises.

THOMAS CLARK, Administrator,
Paris, March 13, 1826. 89

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform all who are indebted to him, that he is under the necessity of calling on them for a settlement, on or before the 25th inst. or their several demands and accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

Paris, March 4, 1826. ALDEN FULLER. 88

To the Honourable Justices of the Court of Sessions to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1825.

PURSUANT to a vote of the inhabitants of the town of Waterford, at a legal town meeting for that purpose, held on the twelfth day of September last past, the subscribers, Selectmen of said town, respectfully represent to your Honours that, that part of the County Road, leading from Fryeburg to Paris and onward, which was laid out and established in A. D. 1819, commencing at or near the Hay-Scales in Waterford, across the Mill Pond to the foot of Mill Hill, (so called,) being a distance of about fifty rods, has not yet been opened—and that opening the same and building a Bridge across said Mill Pond, would not be attended with any public convenience and utility in any degree commensurate with the necessary expense and detriment which would accrue to the inhabitants of said town of Waterford. Therefore, your Petitioners, in behalf of said inhabitants, pray your Honours to discontinue that part of said County Road above described, which has not yet been opened, and that so much of the old County Road as was superseded by the laying out and establishing the aforesaid part of the County Road above described, be re-established.

NATHANIEL HOWE, } Selectmen of the
WILLIAM MUNROE, } town of Waterford.
Copy, Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

On the foregoing Petition the Court order that the Petitioners give notice of the pendency of the same, by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County, on the third Tuesday of June next, to the end that all persons interested may then and there appear, if they please, and show cause, if they can, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy, Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. 90

PRIZES.

ABOVE FIVE DOLLARS SOLD AT
E. SHAW'S Prize Office,
in the 7th Class Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery.

THE ballots drawn from the wheels were 6, 1, 4, 9. All tickets whose last figure is either of the drawn ballots, are prizes of \$5, although they may have drawn a superior prize.

139	15	1267	10	3635	10
153	20	1298	15	3640	10
165	10	1288	10	3641	25
185	10	1289	15	3660	10
307	20	2110	10	3729	15
356	15	2111	15	3740	10
370	1000	2184	25	3755	100
429	25	2109	10	4171	15
707	50	3225	100	4197	100
745	10	3263	20	2902	10
1143	20	3557	10	2916	15
1152	10	3570	10	2981	15
1158	20	3576	15	2988	20
1223	20	3586	15	2993	20

Several of the above Prizes were sold at the *Oxford Bookstore*—among which was one quarter of a thousand dollar Prize!! The subscriber has now on hand Tickets and parts in a great variety of numbers in the 8th Class, which is composed of the following

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

1 Prize of	\$10,000
1 " of	5,000
3 " of	1,000
5 " of	500
9 " of	200
1 " of	380
36 " of	100
36 " of	50
468 " of	10
3780 " of	5

LESS THAN TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Price, whole Tickets \$4 75—Quarters \$1 25—Eighths 62 1-2 cents. A Package of whole Tickets embracing the 42 numbers, which must, of course, draw 6 Prizes of \$5, with as many chances for the larger ones, may be had for \$66 50—Halves \$35—Quarters \$17 50—Eighths \$8 75. ASA BARTON.
March 23.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the Retailing business at the Store he formerly occupied in Court-street, (and more recently improved by G. W. Goodwin,) where he has received and will receive in the course of the present week, a great variety of Fresh and New GOODS—consisting of blue, black, claret, mixt and drab BROADCLOTHS—blue, mixt and fancy coloured CASSIMERES—Toilette, Valencia, swansdown and black silk Vestings—plain and fig'd Bombazettes—white, green, yellow and red Flannels—new and fashionable Calicoes, Furnitures and Copperplates—white, black and cold Cambrics—Tartan and Scotch Plaids—scarlet Rattinets—plain and fig'd Book Muslins—elegant Swiss Muslins—Cambric do.—Long Lawns—Linen Cambrics—fig'd and checked do.—real and imitation Merino Hds.—black, plaided and fancy Silk Hds.—India and German flag do.—blue and yellow Cotton Flag do.—spotted, checked and Berkeley Neckchiefs—real Merino Shawls and Mantles—raw silk Mantles—Bobbinnett & Mecklin Laces—plain mecklin and bobbinnett Laces for veils—white and coloured pressed Crapes—black, white, and green Italian Crapes—Crape Shawls and Dresses—Gauze Veils—broad black Bombazines—Irish Linens—brown and black Linens—mourning Calicoes and Gingham—women's black and slate Worsted Host—black and white Silk Hosi—beaver, kid, horse skin and silk Gloves—children's Gloves—gentlemen's beaver, buck and doe Gloves—black and colour'd double chain Levantines—black Shichaws and Saranetts—changeable, plaid and green Silks—figured Silks—Carolina Plaids—Cassimere Shawls—cotton Shawls—linen and damask do.—linen damask Table Cloths—Hingham made cotton Umbrellas—black ostrich Plumes—great variety garniture Ribbons—black and coloured lustring Ribbons—common and trimming Tapes—chainett Gimps—piping Chords—flabit Buttons—gentlemen's coat and vest Buttons—black, blue and coloured Sewing Silk—ball and common Twist—canlet and twist Buttons—Hall's sewing Cottons, spool Cottons—floss Cotton in skeins and spools—pearl and thread Shirt Buttons, &c. &c.

ALSO—
10 Pieces Sattinets; 4 bales Factory Ginghams—4 bales brown Sheetings—3 do. brown Shirts—2 bales Bedtickings—Sea Island Shirts—fine and common bleached Sheetings—5-4 brown Sheetings—3-4 and 4-4 Checks—Knitting Cottons, &c. &c.

Likewise—Warp and Filling YARNS of the Exeter Factory, all numbers, and warranted.

N. B. The above GOODS were purchased very low, and will be sold as cheap as Goods ever were at the "Cheap Store." Purchasers are requested to call and see.

Portland, Jan. 17, 1826. 8w 82

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of SETH BENSON, late of Paris, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of two-thirds of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris; and three lots of land in the town of Woodstock, and the reversion of the same set off to his Widow, if necessary.—Said sale to be on the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Paris, on Saturday the eight day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. THOMAS CLARK, Administrator.
Paris, March 13, 1826. 89

BOOKS CHEAP!

IN consequence of some new arrangements in business, the subscriber has received instructions to sell the stock of Books now on hand, at a discount from TEN to FIFTY per cent.—Persons who wish to purchase Books cheap, are invited to call immediately, as they may now obtain better bargains than at any other Bookstore in the State.

ASA BARTON, Junr.
Paris, March 10.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE GRAVE.

It wakes a pensive thought to gaze
Upon the place where mortals sleep—
To contemplate the silent spot
Where kindness and affection weep.

Yet reason tells us to reflect,
That naught but dust inhabits there;
That the light soul, dislodged from earth,
Has gone to realms more bright and fair.

But there's a grave where friendship weeps
With real unaffected woe;
Where sighs of heartfelt grief are breathed,
And tears of feeling freely flow.

It is where all that flourish'd once—
Pure Virtue and ennobling sense
Are buried in the sepulchre
Of vice and insignificance.

OITHONA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AMBITION.

Writers of every age have taught
The evils by ambition wrought;
Told how each virtuous passion fled,
When that "aspire" to be the head.

Flow states and kingdoms were returned—
How patriots' blood and orphans mourn'd—
How carnage drove o'er happy plains,
When wild ambition held the reins.

Divines and other learned men,
By long orations from the pen,
Have used their utmost skill and art
To root it from the human heart.

But should we strive by thought and care,
To kill what nature planted there?
Or ought vain man to try his skill
In opposition to God's will?

That emulation forms a part
In the construction of the heart,
Is prov'd from what we daily see,
When mixing with society.

The top whose thoughts have never stray'd
Beyond the coat his tailor made,
Perhaps as much ambition feels,
As he whose genius bursts the seals
Of truth and knowledge—to survey
Mankind in its variety.

If all the arguments to show
Ambition had its birth below;
To prove that 'twas the scourge of man
From the first year that time began;
If all these reasons had been given
To show that 'twas bestow'd by Heaven;
To teach the ambitious mind to soar
To regions never known before;
Would not mankind as virtuous be?
As apt from sin and vice to flee?

OITHONA.

Laws of the State of Maine.

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Carthage.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That the Township called and known by the name of Number Four, in the County of Oxford, bounded south by Dixfield, easterly by Temple and Wilton, and north by Weld, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Carthage.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said county, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant, to some inhabitant of said town, hereby incorporated, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place, as he shall appoint, to choose such officers, as towns are empowered to choose, at their annual town meetings.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That until a new apportionment of Representatives, said town of Carthage shall, for the purpose of choosing a Representative in the Legislature, be classed with the towns of Mexico, Dixfield, Weld and Peru.

[Approved by the Governor, February 20, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act concerning the Assessment and Collection of Taxes."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That the Assessors of towns, plantations, parishes and religious societies, shall not hereafter be made responsible for the assessment of any tax which they are by law required to assess; but the liability, if any, shall rest solely with said towns, plantations, parishes and religious societies; and the Assessors shall be responsible only for their own personal faithfulness and integrity.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of Assessors to make a record of their assessment, and of the invoice and valuation from which such assessment shall have been made, and before the taxes are committed to the proper officer for collection, deposit the same, or a copy thereof, in the Assessor's office, when any such is kept, otherwise with the town clerk, with whom it shall remain for the purpose of affording to all persons interested, an opportunity for examining and correcting any error that may have happened in the assessment of any tax; and it shall not be necessary to deposit any other record or copy of the invoice and valuation, or of their assessment with the town clerk, or any other person whatever. And any place where the Assessors usually meet to transact business, or keep their papers or books, shall be considered their office for the purposes aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That when any Assessor, after having completed the assessment of any tax, shall discover that they have, through accident or mistake, omitted any polls or estate liable to be assessed, they may, during the term for which they were elected, by a supplement to the invoice or valuation, and to the list of assessments, assess such polls and estates, their proportion of such tax, according to the principles on which such assessment was made, certifying that the same were omitted by mistake or accident; and such supplemental list of assessment, shall be committed to the collector, with a certificate under the hands of the Assessors, or a major part of them, stating that such taxes were omitted in the list previously committed to him, and that the powers contained in their previous warrant, relating the date thereof, are extended to such supplemental list. And the collector shall have the same power in collecting such taxes, that he may have in collecting those contained in the original list committed to him; and he shall be subject to the same liabilities that he is subject to in collecting other taxes. And all assessments shall be valid, notwithstanding that by such supplemental invoice or assessment, the whole amount thereof shall exceed the sums to be assessed, by more than five per cent.; and notwithstanding that it may alter the proportion of the tax allowed by law to be assessed on the polls.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That when the Assessors of any town, plantation, parish, or other re-

ligious society, shall, in assessing any tax, continue to assess any real estate to the person to whom it was last assessed, such assessment shall be valid, notwithstanding that the ownership or occupancy of such estate may have since been changed; unless previous to the making of such assessment, the owner or occupant, to whom the same was assessed in the last preceding assessment, shall give to the Assessors, or one of them, notice, stating the time when he ceased to be owner or occupant of such estate, and the name of the person to whom the same was transferred or surrendered. And any tenant in common, or joint tenant of a freehold or other estate real or personal, may be considered the sole owner for the purpose of taxation, unless he shall make known to the Assessors the amount and kind of interest he has in such estate.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That any town, plantation, parish or religious society that shall appoint their treasurer, collector of taxes, may, at any meeting at which they shall vote to raise any tax, agree, not only upon the abatements to be made to persons who shall voluntarily pay their taxes to the collector at certain periods; but likewise the periods at which any person by so paying his taxes, may be entitled to such abatement. And a notification of such vote being posted up in one or more public places within said town, shall be sufficient, in lieu of posting up a copy of the fifty-seventh section of the Act to which this is in addition. And when any town or other corporation aforesaid, shall not agree upon any abatements to be made as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to post up a copy of said fifty-seventh section, as prescribed in said Act.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all the powers granted to treasurers who are appointed collectors of taxes, shall be extended till the collection of any tax, that shall have been committed to them, shall be completed, notwithstanding that the year for which they were appointed, may have previously elapsed. And any such treasurer may allow, as a compensation to the officer who shall leave any summons as prescribed in the sixty-first section of an Act to which this is in addition, the twenty cents prescribed by said Act to be paid into the treasury for every such summons, or such reasonable part thereof, as shall be agreed upon between such treasurer and officer.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the Selectmen of towns, and the Assessors of plantations, may require the treasurer of such town or plantation to give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of such Selectmen or Assessors, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and if said treasurers shall neglect or refuse to give such bond, it shall be taken as a refusal to accept such office, and such town or plantation shall proceed to make a new choice, as in the case of a vacancy in said office. And it shall be the duty of every such treasurer to render an account of the state of the finances of his town or plantation, and exhibit all the books and accounts appertaining to his office to the Selectmen of his town or Assessors of his plantation, as often as once in three months, if requested, and to any committee appointed by such town or plantation for the purpose, whenever they shall require it.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the notice of sale required by the thirtieth section of the Act concerning the assessment and collection of taxes, to be published in the public newspapers three weeks successively shall be so published, three months prior to the time of such sale. And it shall be the duty of the collector to record and return to the Treasurer of the same town or plantation, for which such collector is chosen, his particular doings in the sale of unimproved lands of proprietors living out of the State, for the taxes thereon, within thirty days after the sale thereof, as aforesaid. And in all cases, where the purchaser of any land sold for taxes shall not live in, or shall remove from, the town in which such land is situated, it shall be lawful for the proprietor or owner of such land to deposit with the treasurer of such town or plantation the sum required by law to redeem the land thus sold; and thereupon such sale shall become void and the purchaser shall be holden to execute to the proprietor a deed of release of the same. And said Treasurer's receipt or certificate of the payment to him of a sufficient sum to redeem the lands of any non-resident proprietor, so sold, shall be sufficient evidence of such payment and redemption. And said Treasurer shall be holden to pay over to such purchaser on demand the sum deposited with him as aforesaid. And the proprietor, making such payment, shall also pay such Treasurer fifty cents for his trouble.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Plymouth.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That all that part of the town of Etna, in the county of Penobscot, and of Plantation number five, in the second range, North of the Waldo Patent, in the county of Somerset, included within the following bounds, to wit: beginning at the Northwest corner of lot number nineteen, in the third range, in the East half of the Plantation aforesaid; thence running East, on the North line of the Plantation, three miles, to the Northwest corner of Etna; thence East, on the line dividing Newport from Etna, about two miles, to a line running North, from the Northeast corner of lot number two hundred seventy-two, in said town of Etna; thence South, on the lot lines, about four miles, till it strikes the Northwest corner of lot number one hundred and five; thence East, on the line of lots, about one half mile, until it strikes the Northwest corner of lot number one hundred and eight; thence South, about one mile, till it strikes Dixmont line; thence West, on the line dividing Dixmont from Etna, about two and a half miles, to the Southwest corner of Etna; thence West, on the line dividing Montgomery from plantation number five, three miles, to the Southwest corner of lot number one, in the third range, in the East half of said Plantation; thence North, about six miles, till it strikes the first mentioned bounds, on the North side of said Plantation, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and the same hereby is, incorporated into a town, by the name of Plymouth, and annexed to, and made a part of the county of Penobscot.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That one third in value of all the public lands, located within the town of Etna, for the support of the ministry and of schools, and for other public purposes, shall be set off and assigned to the town of Plymouth, to be used and applied, according to the objects of the original grants or donations; said setting off or assignment to be made in such manner, according to quantity and quality, as said towns of Etna and Plymouth, may mutually agree upon; and if they fail to agree, further provision may be made by the Legislature.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of choosing Representatives, to the Legislature of this State, said town of Plymouth shall be, and constitute, a part of the Class with said Etna.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants hereby incorporated, shall be holden to pay all taxes, which have been assessed upon them, as inhabitants, either of Etna or of Plantation number five, previous to the passing of this Act: And the collectors of taxes, in the said town of Etna, and Plantation number five, shall have the same power to enforce the collection of such taxes, as if this Act had not passed.

[Approved by the Governor, February 21, 1826.]

AN ACT to establish a Registry of Deeds for the Western District of Lincoln County.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That all the towns in the county of Lincoln, lying West of the Kennebec river, be, and they hereby are formed into a district for the Registry of Deeds; and the inhabitants of said district are hereby authorized to choose a Register of Deeds for said district, in the manner provided by law; and the Register so chosen shall keep his office in the town of Topsham; and Ebenezer Clapp, Esq. is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his warrant to the Selectmen of the several towns, within said district, authorized to vote for State officers, requiring them, in the mode established by law, to call a meeting of the inhabitants of said towns, on the first Monday of April next, that they may then proceed to vote by ballot for some suitable person, qualified by law, for the office of Register of Deeds; and therein requiring said Selectmen to preside in said meetings, and receive, sort and count the votes of the qualified electors present, and to declare the same. And the town clerk having made a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, and having recorded the same, shall seal up and transmit a transcript of the record he shall make, of the number of votes and persons voted for in their respective towns, to the next Court of Sessions to be held for said county of Lincoln; and the person having a majority of votes, shall, after being sworn to the faithful discharge of his trust, and giving bond as required by law, be, and continue, the Register of Deeds in said District, until the last day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; unless a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise; and the Register, thus chosen, shall enter upon the duties of his office on the second Tuesday of September next. And if it shall appear, upon examination of the returns aforesaid, of the votes in said district, that no person has a majority thereof, the same proceedings shall be had, as are by law provided in other cases of vacancy, in the office of Register of Deeds, in the several counties of the State.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the person chosen under the provisions of this Act, as Register of Deeds, for the District aforesaid, shall be subject to the same rules, duties, requisitions and liabilities incident by law to Registers of Deeds, in the several counties; and for recording all Deeds or other instruments, proper to be registered in his office, shall receive the same fees, as are authorized by law for Registers of Deeds, in the several counties of the State.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to establish a Registry of Deeds for the Western District of Lincoln County."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That all deeds, extents, instruments and conveyances affecting the passing of real estate situate in the Western District of Lincoln county, and required by law to be recorded; shall and may be recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county of Lincoln till the second Tuesday of September next.

[Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1826.]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Bethel.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lands hereinafter mentioned, in the town of Bethel, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, for collection, for the State, County and Town, and School Taxes for 1825, and for deficiency of Highway Tax for 1824, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Proprietor's name.	Range.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	State & Co. Tax.	Town & School Tax.	Deficiency of Highway Tax.	Total.
N. Bigsby,	1	9	100	12	26		38
Do.	1	10	100	14	29		43
Unknown,	1	12	100	12	26	84	122
J. Walker,	1	13	50	6	13		19
J. Studson,	1	21	100	16	34		50
Unknown,	2	4	100	12	26	84	122
Amasa Clark,	2	15	100	12	26	84	122
Unknown,	2	16	100	10	21		31
Wm. Reed,	2	17	100	12	26		38
A. Gage,	2	19	100	12	26		38
Wm. Reed,	2	21	100	10	26		36
J. Grover,	2	23	75	10	21		31
E. Richardson,	2	23	100	12	26		38
Wm. Russell,	3	4	100	12	26		38
N. Bigsby,	3	9	100	10	21		31
Unknown,	3	11	100	16	34	29	79
Do.	3	12	100	6	13	25	54
D. Grout,	3	20	100	12	26		38
Little,	3	22	20	6	13		19
E. Rowe,	3	24	100	14	30		44
Unknown,	3	26	100	12	26		38
I. Town, agt.	3	27	100	14	29		43
Unknown,	4	3	100	8	17		25
Do.	4	2	100			20	20
J. Ellenwood,	4	24	50	10	21	30	61
C. Twitchell,	5	25	100	12	26		38
E. Rowe, agt.	9	50	50	10	21		31
D. Grov,	9	29	100	10	20	44	74
E. Chapman, agt.	10	25	100	14	29		43
Unknown,	10	27	20	3	6		9
Do.	11	20	32			20	20
Do.	11	21	29			20	20
Do.	11	22	20			16	16

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Monday the twenty-seventh day of March next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of O'Neil W. Robinson, in said Bethel, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said day.

AARON MASON, Collector.

Bethel, Feb. 5, 1826.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

STACEY D. KNOX,

late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

POLLY KNOX.

Livermore, Jan. 24, 1826.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an Indented Apprentice by the name of CLARK WIGHTMAN; this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

DAVID TWITCHELL.

Paris, March 6, 1826.

NEW-ENGLAND Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED for the express purpose of insuring against losses or damage occasioned by fire only, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars; besides the private property of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH LOW, President.
JOHN WEST, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH LOW, ISAAC HILL, JOHN K. SIMPSON, SAMUEL MORRILL, RICHARD H. AYER.

STOCKHOLDERS.
Concord—Samuel Morrill, Joseph Low, Isaac Hill, Jacob B. Moore, Isaac F. Williams, William Pickering, Samuel Sparhawk, John George, Francis N. Fisk, Timothy Walker, Abiel Waller, John Leach, Estate of John McKinstrey.

Boston—John K. Simpson, and Commonwealth Bank.

Hooksett—Richard H. Ayer, Samuel Head.

Goffstown—David L. Morrill.

Greenfield—William Whittemore.

Sanbornston—Daniel C. Atkinson, Samuel Tilton.

Warner—Henry B. Chase.

Henniker—Joshua Darling.

Hartford, Vt.—John Downer.

Barre, Vt.—Ira Day.

Lebanon—Calvin Benton.

Enfield—Peter Whittier.

Canterbury—Joseph Clough.

Sandwich—Daniel Hoyt.

Chester—Samuel Aiken.

The subscriber being duly authorized as Agent of the above Company, now offers to his fellow-citizens within the State the most permanent security against loss or damage by fire, and at a rate of premium so low that it is in the power of all to guard against that kind of loss which the utmost care and attention cannot always prevent; and which frequently in a few hours reduces the affluent to poverty and distress.

It should not be thought strange now, that persons who run their own risks as it respects fire, rather than spare two or three dollars to have their property insured, should they suffer loss by this destructive element, should be left to make up their own losses. It may be safely stated, that almost every individual in this County, bestows upon others who have suffered by fire, enough to insure his own property, so that should every man insure his own, they would not pay more than they do at present. We should not then have our ears assailed by "tales of woe," nor our purses stricken to relieve the distresses of our fellow-citizens.

All losses sustained by this Company are paid within thirty days after they are proved, without any deduction whatever up to the amount insured. And in case of any disagreement between the parties, the subject is to be referred to three disinterested men, one of whom to be chosen by each, out of three to be named by the other party, and the third by the two so chosen.

All applications for insurance made to the subscriber will receive the most prompt attention.

ASA BARTON.

Paris, March 6, 1826.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A WOOD-HOUSE, BARN, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.

Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a mill, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Dec. 20, 1825.

SALT RHEUM.

THIS inveterate disease which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced Physicians, has at length found a sovereign remedy, in

DR. LA GRANGE'S GENUINE Ointment.

Few Cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the Physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful.

This Ointment has stood the test of experience and justly obtained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scales, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, and its original colour and smoothness.

Numerous recommendations might be obtained of its superior efficacy, but the Proprietor chose that a FAIR TRIAL should be its only commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen and twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised.

It not only at once gives immediate relief in Salt Rheum, but cures Timea Capitis, (commonly called SCALD HEAD,) and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children.

There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it, and it may be used on infants, or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above valuable medicine may be had at the Oxford Bookstore—WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

Paris, March 6.

THE OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms.

All letters addressed to the publisher, must be Post Paid.

VOLUME I

THE

There's so
And sm
And help
The litt
Should the
With a
It bids eac
So fickle
And shoul
Drive ey
That some
Can evi
That some
Its wort
It bless
And swe

ADV

The discipl
as are the ch
Every thing
probationar
wear the gui
ministered so
but of correc
inately fortun
agine to be
merely as the
trials of our
Of all the
sumes, the r
The shaft of
such a variat
of human lif
the escape
miraculous.
has reached
and who has
angs of diseas
anguish of p
under the se
of an enslemb
the bloom of
limbs the vig
ed, the energ
time relaxed
bled? If the
venture to sa
indeed, that
health is the
ble; the bless
of the good,
corrupt. Sti
the loss of bl
ing, that the
medicines of
cency, which
healthful and
maximum of
venture to as
that such uni
of humanity
complacency
are nearly al
ty, and inse
others. The
the power of
unmitigated
an important
exercised his
virtues. Co
he would ex
personal tria
the highest e
ter. What th
God has bless
uninterrupte
petual gratit
that in the as
the character
which afflict
vigorate. W
mingled with
fect characte
in the estima
for the prese
appareth jo
yieldeth al
righteousnes
ed thereby.

the hands th
feeble kneec
let us see if
the cheek of
languid eye
voice of inst
of the sick.

The two r
the grave ar
But it is to
temptible wh
the weakest
therefore, w
fair name the
him so to liv

Never los
action, for y
in the power
the favour.
How full
tears which
the hearing
ingly great a</